

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
WEDNESDAY, September 26, 1900.
CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.
THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of all the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.
In order to avoid delay, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

America's Part in China.
The answer of Great Britain to Germany's proposal as to the punishment of the leading Chinese malefactors, as unofficially announced, is an emphatic rebuke of those European critics of the American government who have been uttering diatribe against it. It is a complete justification of President McKinley's course of action. It precludes the possibility of a serious division among the powers on the point of conducting a strictly punitive campaign in China prior to negotiations for the establishment of a secure, responsible government. It leaves Germany virtually in a position in which the punishment of the leaders be made an indispensable preliminary condition of dealings with China.

It is not to be doubted that if the United States had acquiesced in the German demand England would quickly have followed suit, together with Japan. This would have created a compact alliance of four great powers intent upon smiting China a terrible blow in vengeance. Such a policy, carried out by these agents, would have inevitably led to a bitter warfare in Asia.
After the United States had made known its unwillingness to join Germany in a bloody propaganda of revenge, surely leading to the partition of the empire, Russia and Japan notified Germany of their acquiescence in her proposal that the foreign ministers ascertain the identity of the leading reactionaries. It has been assumed in the absence of further details that these powers did not accept the German proposition that punishment should precede negotiations. Now England has followed the American lead in rejecting this proposition. The impression cannot well be avoided that the United States has thus a second time cast the deciding vote in the Asiatic problem, having previously set the pace in the matter of maintaining legations at Peking, the prohibition of opium, the closing of the foreign establishments and forcing the Chinese government into the attitude of a fugitive.

The United States has likewise the first to define the exact character of its Peking establishment, by giving orders for the withdrawal of all forces but a "legation guard," sufficiently strong to insure the safety of the American representative. Indeed, from step to step throughout these troubles this government has acted both as an independent agent untrammelled by alliances or friendships, and also as a factor for peace through united international action. Lacking the selfish motives of territorial extension which motivate most of the other powers, its hands are clean, its inspiration above suspicion and its prestige correspondingly great.

Thus far this country has exercised the most potent influence for united action by the powers. Disapproving both the Russian and the German proposals, which were extreme in opposite courses, it has emphasized the necessity for a conservative middle course of negotiations conducted at Peking. Thus it has prevented up to now a breach between the allies, whose harmony is essential if China is to be both punished and regenerated, without suffering partition. When the whole of the record shall be written, it is safe to say, the United States will be found to have acted the most effectively of all the great world agents for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of civilization.

The Paramount Issue.
Senator Morgan is a democrat with the courage of his convictions. He attempts no disguises. He fights in the open, an aggressive partisan in all matters of domestic interest, he is one of the broadest of our statesmen in matters of foreign relation, and has, under commission from republican Presidents, helped to shape some of the most important of recent legislation of international moment. As the phrase is, his politics stop at the seashore. That is to say, with regard to all policies affecting the country's progress as a member of the family of nations, he is first and last an American, proud of the country, a believer in its strength and destiny, and, whether under a democratic or republican administration, to be relied upon to support measures looking to the fulfillment of that destiny. As The Star on a previous occasion has expressed it, he has been the most conspicuously public man the south has contributed to public life since the close of the civil war.

Mr. Morgan, properly enough, leaves stumping in campaign years to younger men. But he responds upon occasion willingly to any party request, and he responded last night to the invitation of a democratic club of this town. He did not speak on international matters, because he is himself what the Atkinsonians call an imperialist. He helped boost the flag over Hawaii, and he is glad that it is floating also over Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. He is no advocate of scuttles anywhere. Neither did he speak about militarism, for with his contempt for the one bugaboo he entertains a similar feeling for the other. He carries no sword on his own back, nor can he describe one on anybody else's.

Having received a polite invitation, Mr. Morgan replied to it with frankness and sincerity. He talked about money. He has long been, and still is, an advocate of the free coinage of silver, and he considers that a live issue. If Mr. Morgan is elected he expects to see the question taken up, and he is prepared, as always, to do his share for the cause. He pledges himself anew to support the policy of free silver, but not a policy of ignominious territorial contraction. And Mr. Morgan is the leader of the democratic party in the Senate.

Russia and Manchuria.
It is reported in London and St. Petersburg in unqualified terms, though unofficially, that Russia has proclaimed the annexation of Manchuria as punishment for the Chinese assault upon Blagoveshchensk. This is a surprising statement in view of the assurances solemnly given to the United States by Russia last month that the St. Petersburg government had no intention whatever to annex Manchuria, but that the military operations being then conducted by Russia on Chinese soil were purely the result of the immediate necessities of the situation. This disclaimer was felt to be a strong guarantee of international peace, inasmuch as it seemed to remove one of the most imminent dangers of partition. It now is shown that Russia deliberately misled the United States her prestige will suffer in future negotiations and she will have justly incurred the diplomatic hostility of the American republic. Russia's explanation, in case this report is verified, may throw a little light upon the situation, but it is difficult to see how both of the statements can be true. It matters at this stage of the case but little that the ultimate Russian ownership of Manchuria has for some years been a foregone conclusion. Ever since the route of the Trans-Siberian railway was changed from the Amur valley to the southern route, to avoid the floods of the watershed, it has been felt to be certain that Russia would sooner or later acquire sovereignty over the territory traversed. In order to control the approaches to the line. Thus if this step has now been taken it is but in anticipation of what the world has long held in view as the certain sequence of the shifting of the road. The assault upon Blagoveshchensk was regarded at the time with some suspicion. The details of the affair were meager and the suggestion was offered in some quarters inimical to the Russian interests that the Boxers were deliberately tempted to attack the place, with a view to the later reprisals which the affront would be held to justify. It is seen whether this retributory step by the czar covers the whole of Manchuria. If the acquisition of the railway approaches is desired, but little of the great region will be left to China, for the line cuts close to the southern boundary, bisecting the province of Kirin, which abuts Corea on the north. South of Kirin lies the province of Sheng King, the southern portion of which forms the Liao Tung peninsula, now occupied by the Russians. Thus should Russia take sovereignty over the whole of Manchuria she would completely isolate Corea, upon which it is known her eyes are covetously fixed.

Mr. Gorman on the Outlook.
Mr. Gorman on yesterday favored the Star with views about the political situation, and, as usual, had something of interest to say. He is, of course, an observer, and a thorough-paced party man. He, of course, speaks as one at this time. No feature of the Bryanite platform but that of imperialism commands his approval, but as a democrat, and for the party's sake, he swallows the whole dose, and is giving Mr. Bryan loyal support. He will not risk an opinion this far in advance as to the final result, but he thinks that, just now, the drift of sentiment is decidedly toward the democracy.

Asked if the gold democrats who opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896 were returning to their old affiliations, Mr. Gorman replied: "The men who are politicians or naturally party men, and the moderate men—that is, those of moderate wealth—are back in the party supporting the ticket. The smaller number of men of great wealth who are at the head of some of our great and moneyed institutions are not generally coming to the support of Mr. Bryan. The men of moderate fortune, the middle class of business men and those who want to get back into their party are going to give the ticket their support."

If Mr. Gorman is correct in this, he states a case which is difficult to explain. Why should a business man of moderate means differ from a business man of large means on the question of sound money? That is the question which took many of them out of the democratic party four years ago, and that, from the business viewpoint, is still the paramount question. The gold democrats of large means are not returning to their party, but they are recognizing in Mr. Bryan an enemy of their money, and they refuse to assist in putting power into the hands of a man who declares a purpose to use it to their detriment. Why should gold democrats of moderate means be willing now to trust him? His purpose is as antagonistic to their interests as it was in 1896, and if one grade of business men would suffer from it, all grades would. Free silver would be no respecter of fortunes. Big fortunes and little fortunes would alike tumble under its operation.

Mr. Gorman's statement about the politicians is safely within the record. Many of them have returned to the fold. A politician is a politician is a serious matter. It leaves him in a very uncomfortable position. He is accustomed to a home and a place to lay his head. He lives in the atmosphere of management and manipulation, and deprived of an opportunity to help shape things he pines away. He must get out action on his talents and his energies, or he is not himself at all.

War Stories From Berlin.
The alarmist reports about conditions in China which are now emanating from Berlin are easily to be understood. They may, in fact, be true, but they are true or false their purpose clearly is to agitate the powers and to increase the international sense of alarm, thus adding to the importance of the German military lead in China. The German policy is plain. It is to force a struggle which will lead to partition. Having failed to accomplish this result by securing the adoption by the powers of a strictly punitive policy, it is to the interest of the Berlin government to hold the distasteful signal, now that Von Waldersee has arrived and is ready to assume the direction of the international land campaign.

If these reports are true, and China is really preparing for another bout with the powers, necessarily the chances of peace without partition are diminished. There is a limit to the capacity of any power, even so rich a country as China, and to the extent that she adds to the cost of the international campaign to force her to observe the laws of civilization she runs the risk of suffering territorial curtailment when the final accounts are rendered. For the sake of world peace, therefore, it is to be hoped that these stories of renewed hostilities and the defiance of the imperial government are overdrawn and that China, realizing even in her bigotry the hopelessness of a campaign against the powers, will hasten to institute measures looking to the restoration of pacific relations with the rest of the world.

It is said that the Kaiser is one of the fastest of public speakers, talking at the rate of 275 syllables a minute. Deducting from this the syllables the Kaiser subsequently wishes he had not said would cut down the rate of speed very considerably.

It requires some democratic dexterity to construe the fact that America has money to lend as an evidence that the country is not enjoying genuine prosperity.

People who were hoping Grover Cleveland would join the Bryan democrats are beginning to fear he has changed his mind and gone fishing.

Albig's voice has given out. But the loss will scarcely be noted in the wild oratorical superabundance.
China's motto is, "If at first you don't succeed, lie, lie again."
A news dispatch from the scene of the coal strike, in explanation of the supposed willingness of the operators to compromise the strike, says:
"Anthracite coal is distinctly a luxury. A considerable portion of the world gets along without it, and many eastern money factors, who have hitherto been the best customers, by changing the grades of their furnaces will be able to substitute bituminous coal, which is cheaper and answers the same purpose. Once lost, it is almost impossible to regain trade for anthracite coal."
This statement of the case ignores the fact that anthracite coal is the almost exclusive fuel material of at least ninety-nine domestic establishments out of each hundred. The domestic trade is by no means a trifle, even when compared with the enormous demand of the industrial concerns and the railroads. It is impossible to believe that anthracite coal would forever lose its popularity with the householders, whose stove cannot be so readily changed to burn bituminous as can the smelter of the larger user. The superiority of hard coal for domestic use lies in its greater cleanliness, its ease of handling and its slight waste. The operators are probably not worrying greatly over the possibility of a permanent loss of trade. The present losses are sufficient to keep them anxious and ought to be potent enough to persuade them to come to an agreement with their men without delay.

School Children at Play in the Street.
Complaints are being heard just now, as usual at this season of the year, that the children in the streets at recess, greatly endanger themselves and the street users. Some of the downtown schools are inadequately provided with playgrounds and the little folks are very apt to run back and forth across the pavement in their games of tag. Accidents are too frequent for the comfort of parents, drivers and wheelmen. It is difficult to regulate the gambols of the youngsters, especially when there is no large expanse provided especially for them, but lives and limbs might be saved if the teachers were to warn their charges occasionally to confine their activities to the sidewalks and such grounds as are at hand.

By appointing Prince Tuan to high office the empress dowager not only complicated the situation, but opened up the prospect for a great deal of personal trouble for the prince.
There are people who will regard President Kruger as having done exceedingly well if he manages to hold out all those millions of dollars he has saved up.

The anxiety of European powers to be "chummy" with this country generally seems strongest when they have a fight on hand.

SHOOTING STARS.
Not Vanity.
"What!" exclaimed Miss Cayenne, "you have had another photograph taken?"
"Yes," answered Willie Washington, as he gazed discontentedly at the portrait. "It's the twelfth this year."
"What vanity!"
"No. It isn't vanity. It's perseverance. I keep trying over and over in hopes of having better luck next time."

The Motorman.
I fear no mighty potentate,
Save one, whose pleasures are
To leave me on the curb to wait,
And gaily yell, "next car!"
His Opinion.
"Do you think that it is a man's duty to acknowledge always he is in the wrong when he has a difference of opinion with his wife?"
"Well," answered Mr. Meekton, reflectively, "better late than never. It is really seems to me he ought to have had sufficient perception to know that he was in the wrong before there was any discussion of the matter whatever."

Wasting Time.
"I have thought up some splendid and convincing campaign arguments," said the statesman.
"Arguments on what?" asked the politician.
"On the great issues of the day; discussions of the principles for which we are contending."
"I don't mean to say you have been busy in that way all this time! What you ought to have been doing is to think up arguments on why people ought to contribute to our campaign fund."

The Patient Man.
There was a man who never kicked.
A sorrowful life he led.
He regularly got gold-bricked.
And wished that he were dead.
When e'er a sinner sought success
In some nefarious plan,
He'd always manage to oppress
This pliant, patient man.
He loved his neighbor as himself,
With a devotion great.
Somehow his neighbor, careless elf,
Would not reciprocate.

The New Trotting Record.
From the New York Herald.
That remarkable gelding, the Abbot, which has been showing whirlwind speed all summer, won the trotting record for six years by Aliz. Aliz went a mile at Galena, Ill., in 1894 in 2:03.94. The Abbot at Terre Haute yesterday turned the track in 2:03.94.
It is a far cry back to Flora Temple, whose mile in 2:16 in 1896 seemed a marvellous performance at the time, but with higher breeding, more skillful track building and advancement in sulky making and other aids to greater speed, the record has been slowly cut down. Maud S. started the world with her 2:08.94 in 1885, and nine years later Aliz reduced that figure by five seconds.
For six years the Aliz record has withstood all attempts to lower it. No trotter has appeared, and the record, which has been maintained even to put the record in danger. The Abbot himself has been driven frequently against time. He lowered the record to 2:04.44 at the Hartford meeting and attempted to get close to the Aliz figure on the Empire City track. At that time he was only 2:04.44. In that test he showed remarkable speed in the middle half. In his performance yesterday his greatest speed was developed in the second half, which he stepped in one minute and one second—two and a quarter faster than the first half.
After this performance why should not the two-minute trotter be looked for at no very distant day?

The Universal "Uncle."
From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Just at present Uncle Sam has no use for that maxim of Poor Richard's that contains the good advice about being neither a borrower nor a lender to any man, for the world's uncle just now—if the security happens to be right.

The Pride of the Fugitives.
From the Buffalo Express.
Apparently the Mesdames Corbett and McCoy pulled the right string when they assailed their husbands' "professional" honor. The gentlemen will come to their senses now if the ladies will refrain from further "squealing."

Populism Unpopular in Kansas.
From the Leavenworth Times.
More populism for Kansas. The state has suffered enough from that political craze in the last decade.

Expense in Montana.
From the Helena Herald.
The efforts of the three parties—the democrats, the populists and the labor party—to swallow each other presented one of the most picturesque scenes ever observed in a political campaign.

The Source of Supply.
From the Chicago Record.
European nations were obliged to come here to borrow money because they found they were not getting it rapidly enough through the marriage of their subjects with rich American girls.

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If You Will Open a Cafe Or Dining Room
Visit our Housefurnishing Department. You'll find everything needed to completely fit out your kitchen and dining room.
COFFEE URNS, STOCK POTS, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS, BREAD CUTTERS, HAM SLICERS, POTATO GRINDERS, OYSTERS AND POTATO FRYSERS, STEAK AND CHICKEN BROILERS, CASSEROLLES, TOASTERS, ROASTING PANS, etc., etc.

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...This powder is the best to rid the house of Roaches.
...10, 15, 25 and 50c. can.

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TOMORROW will be the second and best day to attend the "Opening." Overcrowded today. Tomorrow we hope to give each visitor more deliberate attention. Two private parlors—mirrored rooms, lighted by electricity, will be reserved for patrons desirous of trying on the new millinery.
While tomorrow will be a show day rather than a sale day, visitors should know that the Hats imported as models are to be offered at purely complimentary prices, while very special values from the Palais Royal work rooms will be on sale at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10. The complimentary price of 98c for the new \$1.25 French Felt Outing Hats will be another popular souvenir of the "Opening."

Suits and Wraps
"Opening."
The 1900-1901 Season opens here with tailor-made garments inviting your confidence. The entire absence of anything trashy or absurdly extreme makes selections here comforting and assuring.
The "Opening" prices for the new style French "Empire" and Russian Blouse Garments are considerably less than we can afford to make permanent. The model gowns are to be offered tomorrow at less than cost of importation—\$35 to \$90. The best of the American made are selected as souvenirs of the "Opening," as follows:

\$25 Suits, Tomorrow	\$22.50	\$17 Suits, Tomorrow	\$15
Vestings, cloth, lined throughout with superior fabrics. New style half-cutting. Jacket, 16-34, 16-36, 16-38, 16-40, 16-42, 16-44, 16-46, 16-48, 16-50, 16-52, 16-54, 16-56, 16-58, 16-60, 16-62, 16-64, 16-66, 16-68, 16-70, 16-72, 16-74, 16-76, 16-78, 16-80, 16-82, 16-84, 16-86, 16-88, 16-90, 16-92, 16-94, 16-96, 16-98, 16-100.			
\$20 Suits, Tomorrow	\$18.75	\$12 Suits, Tomorrow	\$10
The variety of styles at this price assured a satisfactory selection to the most critical. Ladies who have not heretofore dared to wear a ready-made suit are interested.			

10 per cent discount tomorrow on all the New Separate Dress Skirts at \$10 to \$55 and all Waists at \$9 to \$50. The prices, high, are really little, if comparison is made with charges of the expert tailors and modistes who are alone capable of producing such garments.

\$5 Garments, Tomorrow	\$4	\$8 Garments, Tomorrow	\$7
Choice of the new autumn style Silk Waists, the Baiting-Silk Skirt as approved by Fashion's latest editor and the new Dress Skirts of black cheviot.			

"Opening" in the Infants' Department—with a grand gathering of Autumn-Winter styles for baby and bigger little children. \$3.69 for the \$4.50 garments and \$4.98 for the \$6 garments are "Opening" prices that will attract practical mothers here tomorrow.

EXTRA
Bargain spots, though ever changing and ever coming and going, always dot the Palais Royal. The list below is of those you'll find here tomorrow. They are "bargains" because at less prices than the goods are actually worth—at less prices than have been and will be asked.

\$1.50 Umbrellas, 99c. ...Bones, with handles of gun metal, druides and horns, are worth more than \$1.50. So are those with handles representing animals' heads. The plainest, for men, with natural wood sticks, are good \$1.50 value. Choice for 99c.	25c Ribbons, 19c. ...All-stitch Plain and Fancy Taffeta Ribbons, 5 inches wide. Every best style in every best shade. Only 10c yard.	25c Hose for 14c. ...Ladies' Fast Black Hose, with double sole and elastic-ribbed tops. Children's with double knees, soles, etc. All sizes.	50c Scarfs, 19c. ...New Taffeta Silk and Polka Dot Velvet Scarfs, with corded stock and long ends with silk tassels. White and colors.	75c Linens, 59c. ...Warranted All-pure-linen Table Damask, 66 inches wide. Fifteen new designs. Second floor.	\$1.50 Comforts, 98c. ...Filled with pure white cotton, covered with all-wool in artistic figures and colors. Pull size and weight.
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59c Silks for 39c.
...Taffeta Silks, in black, white and nearly a half-hundred lovely colors, all the best of which will be here tomorrow.

50c Cloths for 25c.
...Wool Dress Goods—whole pieces; not remnants. Too many for first floor tables. Look for them on second floor.

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